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Mahabharat Story Summary & PDF Downloads September 18, 2014 Sunil Daman **Summary:** Scroll down for a summary of the Mahabharat story or click on links below to download the complete text in English, Hindi, and Sanskrit. Files are available as pdf, right-click "Save As" to download. **Download Links:** * **English (Verse):** PDF, 9MB by RC Dutt. * **English (Prose Version):** PDF, 22 MB by Kisari Mohan Ganguli. * **Hindi:** Download (PDF, 12 MB) by Narottam Vyas, 1926 edition. **Purchase Print Versions:** * Available on Flipkart in India and Amazon in the US. * **Flipkart:** * **C. Rajagopalachari's Version**: The cheapest option. * **Kisari Mohan Ganguli's 12-volume Edition**: The most comprehensive. * **Amar Chitra Katha's 3-volume Comic for Kids**: The best version for children. * **Amazon:** * **Penguin Edition** * **Rajagopalachari's Version** **Additional Resources:** * Visit the public domain books page to download more puranas, epics, and interesting books. **Book I: Adi Parva** The story begins with the description of various events, including: * The marriage of Arjuna and Subhadra (Chapter 44) * The birth of Abhimanyu (Chapter 65) * The division of the kingdom among the Pandavas and Kauravas (Chapters 58-59) **Book II: Sabha Parva** The book describes the events leading up to the war: * The assembly hall of Yudhishthira is built (Chapters 68-77) * The Rajasuya sacrifice is performed, but it ends in tragedy with the death of Sisupala (Chapters 72-76) * The game of dice is played, leading to the exile of the Pandavas (Chapters 82-86) **Book III: Vana Parva** The book describes the events that occurred during the exile: * The burning of the Kandavya forest (Chapter 67) * The visit of Vidura and Krishna to the Pandavas in exile (Chapters 109-110) * The departure of Krishna and Abhimanyu, leaving the Pandavas behind (Chapter 112) **Common Themes** Throughout the three books, there are recurring themes, including: * The struggle for power and justice between the Pandavas and Kauravas * The role of fate and destiny in shaping the course of events * The importance of duty and morality, as embodied by characters like Yudhishthira and Bhima. The Mission of Arjuna. OR MAN ATTAINS TO YOGA-VEDANTA OR QUALIFIED MONISM. The Pilgrimage of the Pandavas. In the City of Indra. Absorption in Yoga. The Return of Arjuna. Duryodhana in Dvaitavana. Karn's Conquest of the World. Jayadratha and Draupadi. Sacrifice in Relation to Buddhism and Jainism. The Stories of Rama and Savitri. Karma and Indra. The True Sacrifice of Food. The epic tale revolves around the unwavering resolve of Duryodhana, Chapter XV focuses on Krishna's mission to Hastinapura, where he is received with a mix of emotions and intrigue by the Kauravas. Duryodhana's determination and conviction are put to the test as Krishna navigates through the complex web of alliances and rivalries within the Kaurava camp. The stages leading up to the Great War unfold with Krishna's counsel, Gandhari's wisdom, and the pivotal role of Kunti. The chapters preceding the Bhagavad Gita set the stage for Arjuna's existential crisis, and the philosophical discourse that ensues. As the battle lines are drawn on the Field of Kurukshetra, Bhishma takes command, his vow to remain steadfast in battle against his own sons and relatives is a poignant reflection of the conflict within. The narrative then shifts into the Bhagavad Gita, where Krishna imparts wisdom to Arjuna, guiding him through various stages of spiritual understanding, from devotion to renunciation, knowledge, and finally, to the realization of the Universal Form. This journey concludes with Krishna's divine form being revealed, marking a turning point in the narrative. The chapters following lead into the battlefield where the war rages on for ten days, culminating in Bhishma's fall, his advice, and Arjuna's quest for water. Duryodhana's resolve is tested further as Karna seeks permission to fight, setting the stage for Drona's battle of five days, a pivotal moment in the ongoing conflict between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. The Twelfth Day of Battle marks the beginning of a new phase in the war. Arjuna and Samsaptakas fight, with Krishna playing a crucial role. On the Thirteenth Day, the Circular Array is formed, and Abhimanyu's task is to penetrate it. His death leads to Vyasa consoling Yudhishthira and Arjuna taking a vow. The Fourteenth Day sees Drona's arrays being deployed, with Arjuna fighting bravely. The Horses of Arjuna are mentioned, followed by the General Fight. Bhurisravas' and Jayadratha's deaths occur on this day. The Night Attack, Lamp-Light Attack, Death of Ghatotkacha, and Moon-Light Fight take place. The Fifteenth Day brings Asvatthaman the Elephant into play, along with Drona questioning Yudhishthira. Krishna advises Yudhishthira to be truthful, but he lies. The Chariot of Yudhishthira is mentioned, as well as Dhrishtadyumna slaying Drona. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Days see Kama as Commander-in-chief, with the Pandavas facing off against the Kauravas. Arjuna and Karna engage in a fierce battle, followed by Karna charging the Pandavas. Krishna advises Arjuna to remain calm. The Quarrel between Yudhishthira and Arjuna arises, while Bhima slays Dushasana and drinks his blood. The fight between Arjuna and Karna reaches its climax with Karna's death. In Chapter XXI, the defeat of the Kauravas is witnessed. Salya as Commander-in-chief leads the Kauravas into battle, but he dies. A general fight ensues, followed by Duryodhana's attempt to escape. Krishna advises the Pandavas to be patient and warns them about the challenges ahead. The Challenge is issued, and the fight with a mace takes place. Balarama witnesses this, and his anxiety grows. The death of Duryodhana marks the end of the Kauravas' reign. In Chapter XXII, Asvatthaman's scheme to slaughter the Panchalas in their sleep comes into play. The survivors of the Pandavas are mentioned, as well as Asvatthaman's gem and weapon. Chapter XXIII sees the wail of women as they mourn the loss of their loved ones. Yudhishthira meets Dhritarashtra, and a statue made of iron is created to honor Gandhari. The curse of Gandhari is invoked, followed by funeral ceremonies. Finally, in Chapter XXIV, the philosophy of peace is discussed. Yudhishthira's doubts are addressed by Devasthana, offering guidance on how to achieve inner peace. The Bhagavata Purana is a sacred Hindu text that contains the story of Lord Krishna and the Pandavas. The text is divided into several sections, including the Anusasana Parva, Asvamedha Parva, Mausala Parva, Mahaprsthana Parva, and Svargarohana Parva. Each section deals with a different aspect of Hindu mythology and philosophy. The first section, the Anusasana Parva, contains the story of Bhishma's death and the advice of Vyasa to Yudhishthira. The second section, the Asvamedha Parva, describes the horse sacrifice performed by the Pandavas and the birth of Parikshit. The third section, the Mausala Parva, deals with the death of Dhritarashtra and others and the destruction of Vrishnis and Andhakas. The fourth section, the Mahaprsthana Parva, describes the passing of the Pandavas and their last journey. The final section, the Svargarohana Parva, contains the story of the ascent to heaven and the illusion of hell. Throughout the text, there are many references to Lord Shiva and other Hindu deities.